

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

the nets but by lifting them again. Therefore, the term 'lift net' is used in the present context. Brandt (1972), Went (1964) and Treide (1965) described lift nets and operating platforms of entirely different design and structures used in fishing in European waters. The present method of fishing appears to be a novel type. Enquiries show that the indigenous fish-

ing method has been used for over two centuries.

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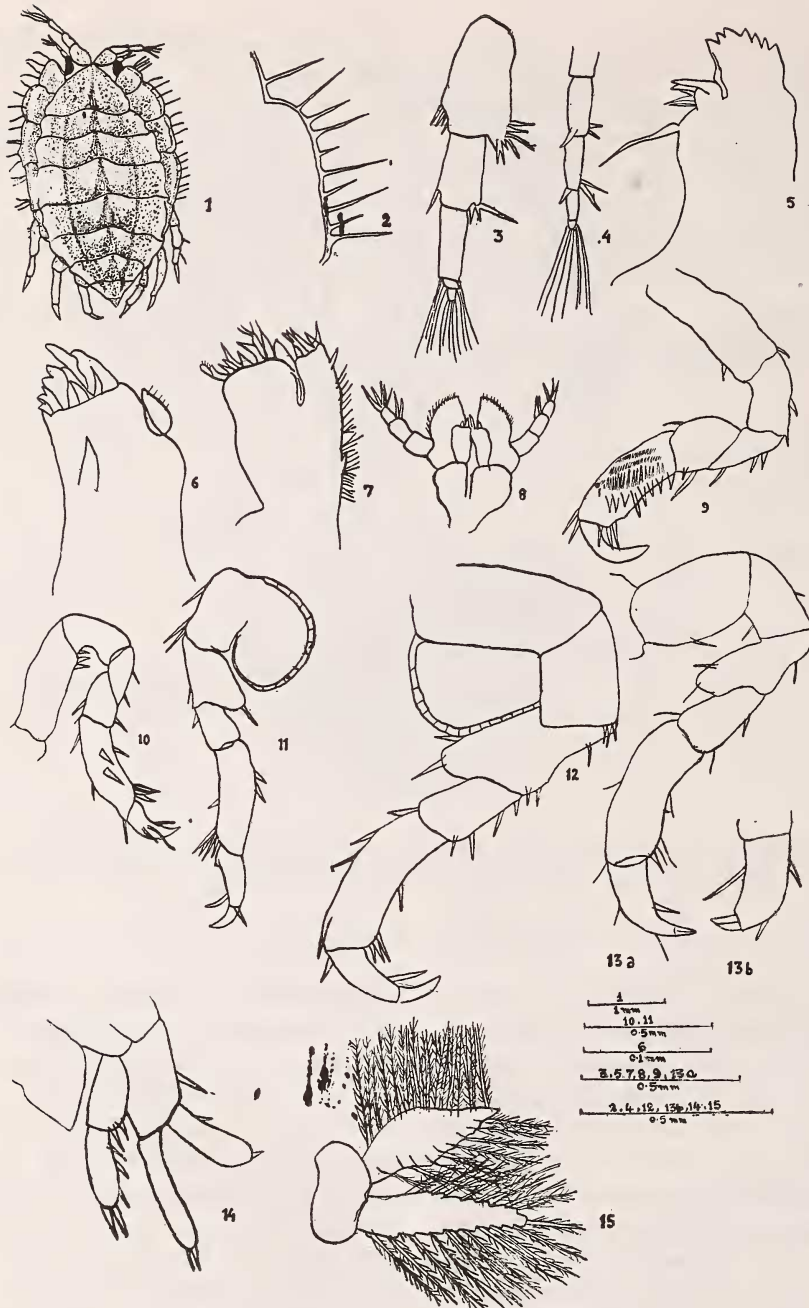
### 23. OCCURRENCE OF A SPECIES OF *PALINNOTUS* (AMPHIPODA) ON PORT BLAIR SHORE (ANDAMAN ISLANDS)

(With fifteen text-figures)

While examining the Phytal-faunal associations of littoral algal samples of *Halimeda opuntia* and *Jania rubens* collected at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, three specimens of the extremely rare amphipod genus *Palinnotus* Stebbing (1900) were collected. A perusal of literature reveals the existence of only four species of *Palinnotus*. The distribution of the species of this genus is given in Table 1 along with reference. The present record forms the first report of *Palinnotus* from eastern Indian Ocean.

A brief description and illustrations of the *Palinnotus* are given below.

The specimens collected ranged 2 to 3.13 mm in length and 1 to 2 mm in breadth. The presence of an elongate ovatoquadrate article 2 of the paraepod 5, subquadrate or trapezoidal article 4 of paraepod 5, clawed dactyle of paraepod 5, a distinct small conical fleshy palp of first maxilla and well defined median spination on article 6 of gnathopod 1 and absence of such spination on gnathopod 2 are the diagnostic features. The absence of a nasiform posterior lobe and distal constriction on article 2 of paraepod 5 readily differentiate the specimens from *P. natalensis*, *P. thomsoni* and *P. holmesi*. The specimens differ from



Genus *Palinnotus* Stebbing

Figs. 1-15: 1. Entire Specimen—Dorsal view, 30 mm line; 2. Margins of side plates, 75 mm line; 3. First Antenna, 62.5 mm line; 4. Second Antenna, 75 mm line; 5. Mandible, 62.5 mm line; 6. First Maxilla, 50 mm line; 7. Second Maxilla, 62.5 mm line; 8. Maxilliped, 62.5 mm line; 9. First Gnathopod, 62.5 mm line; 10. Second Gnathopod, 50 mm line; 11. Third Paraepod, 50 mm line; 12. Fourth Paraepod, 75 mm line; 13a. Fifth Paraepod, 62.5 mm line; 13b. Fifth Paraepod tip enlarged, 75 mm line; 14. Telson and Uropods, 75 mm line; 15. Pleopod, 75 mm line.

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TABLE 1

Species	Locality	Reference
I. <i>P. thomsoni</i>	New South Wales, Pacific coast of Australia. Watson's bay, New South Wales, Pacific Coast of Australia.	Stebbing (1899) Barnard, J. L. (1972)
II. <i>P. natalensis</i>	Tsipingo, Natal, East coast of Africa. Travancore, west coast of India, Arabian sea.	Barnard, K. H. (1940) Krishna Pillai, N. (1954)
III. <i>P. holmesi</i>	Japan Sea.	Gurjanova, E. (1938)
IV. <i>P. alaniphlias</i>	Hawaii, Pacific Ocean.	Barnard, J. L. (1970)
V. <i>Palinnotus</i> sp.	Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal.	Present Report

*P. alaniphlias* in that, in the latter species, article 2 of paraepod 5 is evenly quadriform and scarcely broader than article 3 and the dactyle of paraepod 5 is unclawed. Further, unlike in *P. alaniphlias*, the outer plates of the maxilliped in the Port Blair specimens are not large and do not extend equally with palp. In view of the characters used to differentiate the species in this genus, these differences should suffice to name a new species. However, such an attempt is kept in abeyance because Pillai (1954) and Barnard (1972) have reported variability of characters within

species in this genus.

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